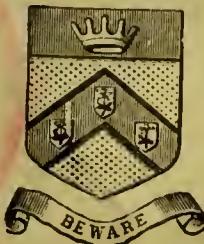


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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

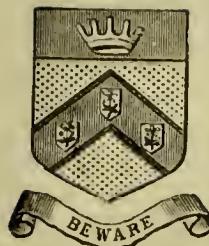
Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT



1938.

CHORLEY:
ALFRED HILL, PRINTER, LIVESEY STREET.
1939.



BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

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ANNUAL REPORT



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1939.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mayor:

ALDERMAN R. GENT, J.P.

Aldermen:

Alderman J. FEARNHEAD, J.P.	Alderman †T. W. HALL
„ A. GILLETT	„ A. TAYLOR
„ †Mrs. GILLETT, J.P.	„ R. MARSDEN
Alderman J. SHARPLES	

Councillors:

Councillor E. BALL	Councillor Miss HIBBERT, J.P.
„ F. BRINDLE	„ E. HOWARTH
„ S. COOKSON	„ WILSON
„ Mrs. EDWARDS	„ F. KNOWLES
„ R. EVANS, J.P.	„ JAS. ROGERSON
„ G. B. FLETCHER	„ R. SMITH
„ THORNLEY	„ W. SUMNER
„ J. GREEN	„ WILDMAN
„ *T. HAMER	„ R. M. TWIST
„ J. W. HARTLEY, J.P.	„ A. V. TOOTELL
„ T. HEATON	„ E. WARBURTON
„ J. B. HINDLE	„ C. WILLIAMS

Co-opted Members of Maternity & Child Welfare Committee:

Mrs. BURGESS. Mrs. CRELLIN. Mrs. A. STONE.

Town Clerk — GEORGE JACKSON.

*Chairman, Sanitary Committee.

†Chairman, Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

‡Chairman, Housing & Town Planning Committee.

Public Health Department,
2 & 4, St. Thomas's Square,
Chorley.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors
of the Borough of Chorley.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the health services and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1938.

This report is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, as amended in October, 1938.

This report for the greater part deals with work done under my predecessor, who quitted office on the 31st October, 1938. During the month of November, Dr. D. H. Derbyshire was in temporary charge of the Department. I have been responsible for the Department since the 1st December, 1938.

I wish to pay tribute to the help and support vouchsafed to me by the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Corporation which deal with the work of the Department, and I should wish to pay tribute to the cordial co-operation of my specialist colleagues and the doctors practising in the Borough, and to the keenness and good work of the nursing and clerical staff.

I have the honour to be
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

A. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(to October 31st, 1938);

ERIC C. DOWNER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M.
(from December 1st, 1938).

*Obstetric Consultant and Medical Officer to Consultant
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic:

K. V. BAILEY, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.

*Medical Officer to Routine Ante-Natal and Post-Natal
Clinics:

ISABEL T. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.

*Obstetric Consultant:

WILLIAM SIMPSON, M.D., M.C.O.G.

†Medical Officer, Orthopaedic Clinic:

R. OLLERENSHAW, M.D., F.R.C.S.

†Oculist and Laryngologist:

W. SYKES, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†Dental Anaesthetist:

DORIS H. DERBYSHIRE, M.B., Ch.B.

†Dentist:

T. F. HEALEY, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary and Meat Inspector, Superintendent of Refuse
Removal, Shops' Acts Inspector and Inspector under
Contagious Diseases of Animals' Acts, etc.

R. P. B. LUND, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat & Foods) R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. WARD, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Smoke, Meat & Foods) R.S.I.
T. MARSH, Cert. R.S.I. (from 1/2/38).

Health Visitors:

Miss A. A. WALSH, S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I.
Miss G. Woods, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks:

Mr. R. HEAPS. Miss PATTERTON.

*Part-time Officers.

†Part-time Officers, employed by the Education Committee and whose services are available for Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

CLINICS 1938.

**AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2 & 4, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE, CHORLEY.**

CONSULTANT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC: Monthly, 1st Wednesday, 10 a.m.

ROUTINE ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC: Thursday (fortnightly) 10 a.m.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC: Monthly, last Friday, 2 p.m.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m.

EYE, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC: 2nd Thursday in each month, at 10 a.m.

DENTAL CLINIC: Monday, Tuesday and Friday, by appointment.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES:

- ST. GEORGE'S STREET CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL—
Tuesday and Thursday, 2-30—4 p.m.
- EAVES LANE CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL—
Wednesday, 2-30—4 p.m.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area in acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292
Population (Census 1931) ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,796
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1938) ...						30,140
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) ...						7,552
Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books 1938) ...						8,878
Number of houses erected during 1938 ...						229
Rateable value of the Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	£150,888
Product of 1d. rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	£565

Live Births	M.	F.	Total	Birth-rate per 1,000 population
Legitimate ...	229	203	432	
Illegitimate ...	6	11	17	14.8
<hr/>				
Total ...	235	214	449	
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Still Births ...	18	24	42	85
				Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Deaths ...	212	242	454	15.0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—				Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis ...	...	...	1	2.03
Other puerperal causes ...	...	...	3	6.10
<hr/>				
Total ..	4		8.14	
				—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			74
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			117
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	65
,, , Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	5
,, , Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	9
,, , Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...		1

Copy.

LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.



Public Health Department,
2 & 4, St. Thomas's Square,
Chorley.

July 20th, 1939.

8
ANNUAL REPORT 1939

Dear Sir,

With reference to the 6 copies of Annual Reports forwarded to you on Saturday last, will you please make the following alterations on Page 11:-

The population of the Borough at the 1931 census was 30,796. The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for 1938 is 30,140.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the 1931 Census was 7,552 and at the end of 1938 the number was 8,878 according to the rate books.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Eric C. Downer.

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The number of persons resident in Chorley who were in receipt of relief at the end of 1938 was 697. 98 were receiving indoor relief and 599 outdoor relief. At the end of 1937, 604 were in receipt of relief. The total amount of out-door relief disbursed to Chorley residents during 1938 was £12,134 7s. 5d. as compared with £11,141 in 1937, £16,103 in 1936, and £16,862 in 1935.

The average number of persons registered as unemployed in one week of each month during 1938 was 2652, 1273 men, and 1271 women and 108 juveniles, as compared with 1898 (1363 men, 459 women and 76 juveniles) in 1937.

It will be seen that generally speaking there were less men and juveniles unemployed but there was a substantial increase in the number of unemployed women.

During the year the Royal Ordnance Factory at Euxton which had been commenced in 1937 approached completion and by the end of the year there were signs that the temporary overcrowding produced by the influx of labour for this Factory was slightly abating. It is anticipated that it will be to a large extent relieved during 1939.

Towards the end of the year signs were apparent of an increased demand for juvenile labour in the cotton industry.

TABLE I.

	1930-34	1935	1936	1937	1938
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	13.0	13.2	13.7	14.4	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	77	99	81	60	75
Percentage of total deaths occurring at age 1-5 years ...	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.7
Percentage of total deaths occurring at age 5-15 years ...	3.2	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.4
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	5.6	2.4	6.7	2.2	8.14
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4
Tuberculosis Notification Rate per 1,000 population ...	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.56
Notifiable Infectious Disease Rate per 1,000 population ...	5.6	6.3	3.8	4.7	6.4
Notifiable Infectious Disease Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prescriptions issued per insured person under National Health Insurance ...	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.3
School Attendance (Percentage of Children on Roll) ...	90.7	91.0	91.6	91.3	89.7

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological records are kept at Common Bank Sewage Works and readings are taken daily. The monthly averages of rainfall and temperature are shown in Table I. The total rainfall was 37.65 as compared with 25.33 in 1937.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages solemnised in Chorley during 1938 was 335 as compared with 292 in 1937. This yields a marriage rate of 11.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 9.8 in 1937 and 10.4 in 1936.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered as having occurred during 1938 was 449, this includes the births of children of Chorley residents which occurred at places outside the town and excludes children born in the town but whose parents are not normally resident in Chorley. These births represent a birth-rate of 14.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales. Of these, 104 births occurred during the first quarter of the year, 115 during the second quarter of the year, 129 during the third quarter, and 101 during the last quarter.

There were 17 illegitimate live births in 1938 as compared with 15 in 1937, 9 in 1936, 4 in 1935, and 13 in 1934.

The birth-rate for each year since 1895 is shewn in Table II.

For the last three years the birth-rate has been less than the death-rate. This means a natural decrease in the population of the Borough and makes the maintenance of the population dependant on migration into the town.

DEATHS.

During 1938 454 deaths occurred and were spread over the year as follows:—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
121	100	101	132

The crude death-rate per 1,000 population was 15.0 and these death-rates for each year since 1894 are shown in Table II. When this crude death-rate has been adjusted according to the age and sex distribution of the population of Chorley a death-rate of 16.8 per 1,000 population is obtained and is statistically comparable with the death-rate of England and Wales for 1938 which was 11.6.

The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases (smallpox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever and diarrhoea) was 20 as compared with 3 in 1937, 9 in 1936 and 6 in 1935.

The causes of death at all ages and in the various wards are shown in Table III. There were 212 deaths of males and 242 deaths of females. Of the total deaths 76.0 per cent occurred in persons of 45 years of age and over as compared with 78.2 per cent in 1937, 76.8 per cent in 1936 and 72.5 per cent in 1935.

During the last 40 years an alteration in the age distribution of deaths has taken place as is shewn in the following table:—

	Percentage of total deaths occurring at age					
	0-1 years	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-65 years	65 yrs. & over
1898-1907	27.2	12.1	—	—	—	—
1908-1917	21.0	11.8	3.8	3.6	35.8	24.0
1918-1927	14.1	7.6	3.7	5.1	37.7	31.8
1928-1937	8.2	4.2	2.7	3.3	38.9	42.7
1938	7.5	3.7	2.4	2.6	39.0	44.7

The care devoted to infants and children and the increasing proportion of elderly people in the population due to falling birth and death-rates are the chief factors contributing to this change in the age distribution of deaths.

During 1938 the chief causes of death were as follows:—

Cause.	No. of Deaths.	Population	Rate per 1,000
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	107 (146)	...	3.55 (4.89)
Cancer	65 (61)	...	2.12 (2.04)
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	34 (38)	...	1.13 (1.27)
Cerebral Haemorrhage	28 (25)	...	0.93 (0.83)
Tuberculosis	17 (12)	...	0.56 (0.40)

(Figures for 1937 shewn in brackets).

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during 1938 was 42 as compared with 33 in 1937, 39 in 1936 and 33 in 1935. These still-births represent 8.6 of the total births as compared with 7.4 in 1937. The still-birth rate per 1,000 population was 1.4 as compared with 0.60 for England and Wales.

The still-birth rates per 1,000 population for Chorley, Lancashire County Area and England and Wales since 1930 are shewn below.

Year.	Chorley.	Lancashire County Area.	England and Wales.
1930	0.95	0.75	0.69
1931	1.11	0.74	0.67
1932	1.20	0.74	0.66
1933	0.80	0.69	0.62
1934	0.96	0.68	0.62
1935	1.10	0.69	0.62
1936	1.31	0.73	0.61
1937	1.10	—	0.60
1938	1.4	—	0.60

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1938 the deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 34. This yields an infant mortality rate of 75 per 1,000 live births compared with 53 for England and Wales.

The general reduction in the infant mortality rate in Chorley is shewn below:—

	Neo-Natal Infant Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks)	Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year)
	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births
1915-1919 (average)	—	112
1920-1924 (average)	—	106
1925-1929 (average)	—	83
1930-1934 (average)	48	77
1935	65	99
1936	62	81
1937	44	60
1938	31	75

The following table shows the causes of infant deaths in 1938 and 1937:—

No. of Infant Deaths

Cause of Death.	1938	1937
Measles	1	—
Whooping Cough	3	—
Pneumonia	8 (1)...	8
Diarrhoea	1	—
Congenital Debility, Prematurity, etc.	15(13)...	14
Accidental	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	1
Other Diseases	5	2
	—	—
	34	25
()—Deaths under 4 weeks of age.	—	—

CHILD MORTALITY.

During 1938 there were 17 deaths of children between the ages of one and five years as compared with 9 deaths in 1937. The chief causes of child mortality during the year were Measles (1), Whooping Cough (5), and Diphtheria (2).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1938 there were 4 deaths due to causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth. This yields a maternal mortality rate of 8.14 per 1,000 total (live and still) births as compared with 2.97 for England and Wales. This rate for Chorley and for England and Wales for the last five years is shown below:—

Year		Chorley	England and Wales
1934	...	4.46	4.41
1935	...	2.40	3.93
1936	...	6.75	3.65
1937	...	2.25	3.11
1938	...	8.14	2.97

In any small area considerable variations in this rate is likely to occur and serves to emphasise the need for skilled supervision of pregnancy and labour.

SECTION B.

**General Provisions of
Health Services.**

STAFF.

Full particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given at the beginning of the report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Clinical Research Association of London, and a duplicate report of each examination is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. During 1938 the following specimens were examined:—Diphtheria 248, Scarlet Fever 1, Enteric 3, Tuberculosis 16. For insured persons the laboratory diagnostic services of the Lancashire Insurance Committee are available.

Chemical analyses of water, milk, etc., are carried out by the County Analyst and bacteriological examinations by Liverpool University Laboratory.

AMBULANCES.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Hospital Board and is used for the removal of cases of infectious disease. For other cases two motor ambulances are maintained by the Corporation at the Fire Station and during 1938 they made the following journeys covering a distance of 11,192 miles.

Manchester	...	...	...	...	35	journeys
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	7	„
Stoke-on-Trent	...	...	...	...	1	„
Cleveleys	...	...	...	...	1	„
Lytham St. Annes	...	...	...	...	2	„
Bolton	...	...	...	...	20	„
Preston	...	...	...	...	32	„
Whittingham	...	...	...	...	3	„
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	16	„
Wigan	...	...	...	...	29	„

All the other journeys were local.

These Ambulance facilities are adequate for the needs of the town.

NURSING.

The Chorley District Nursing Association employs three nurses whose services are available for home nursing and treatment but not for maternity cases. In 1938 these nurses paid 12,733 visits. The Corporation makes a contribution to the funds of the Association.

HOSPITALS.

The Public Assistance Hospital in Eaves Lane has accommodation for 82 men, 93 women, and 13 children. These beds are available for sick, maternity, and mental cases.

The Chorley and District Hospital in Preston Road has accommodation for medical, surgical, and maternity cases. During 1938, 1,784 in-patients, and 4,848 out-patients were treated.

Accommodation for cases of tuberculosis is provided by the Lancashire County Council and for cases of infectious disease by Chorley Joint Hospital Board. Hospitals in Manchester, Liverpool, and neighbouring towns are used also by Chorley residents.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

There is no maternity Hospital in the town but there are maternity departments in the Chorley and District Hospital and the Public Assistance Hospital.

The Public Assistance Hospital admits private and poor-law maternity cases. During 1938, 163 mothers were confined in this institution and of these 112 were Chorley residents. The Corporation have made arrangements whereby uncomplicated maternity cases can be admitted to the Public Assistance Hospital when the home or other circumstances of the patient render it desirable that the confinement should take place in hospital. 8 cases were admitted under this scheme in 1938 and the Council paid the maintenance fees.

The Chorley Hospital admits private patients and others whose maintenance charges are guaranteed by the Local Authority. Both normal and complicated cases are admitted. During 1938, 155 normal and 39 complicated cases were admitted and of these 105 were Chorley residents. The arrangements between this Hospital and the Council for the admission of complicated maternity cases continued during 1938, and particulars of the 19 cases admitted are given in the table opposite. Of the total complicated maternity cases admitted to this hospital 31 per cent were submitted to Caesarian section as compared with 25 per cent in 1937, and 30 per cent in 1936.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS.

On request general practitioners may obtain the services of Dr. Bailey of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, or Dr. Simpson of the Royal Infirmary, Preston, either at the patients home or at the Chorley Hospital, for ante-natal, labour, or post-natal complications. During 1938 the services of these consultants were utilised on 16 occasions.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE.

Certain extensions of this work were described in the report for 1936 and came into force in February, 1937. The Council's scheme now consists of:—

Complication		Days in Hospital	Delivery	Conditions on Discharge	
				Mother	Child
1. Fulminating Eclampsia	...	2	Not delivered	...	Died
2. Age of Patient	...	15 days	Normal	...	Recovered Alive
3. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	26	Normal	...	Recovered Alive
4. Caesarian	...	27	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
5. Disproportion	...	23	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
6. Albuminuria	...	32	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
7. Caesarian	...	23	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
8. Contracted Pelvis	...	15	Instrumental	..	Recovered Alive
9. Accidental Haemorrhage	...	16	Normal	...	Recovered Still born
10. Eclampsia	...	16	Normal	...	Recovered Still born
11. Previous Difficult Labour	...	13	Instrumental	...	Recovered Alive
12. Contracted Pelvis	...	19	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
13. Ventral Hernia	...	11	Normal	...	Recovered Alive
14. Twin Pregnancy	...	15	Normal	...	Recovered Alive
15. Disproportion	...	23	Caesarian Section	...	Recovered Alive
16. Placenta Praevia	...	28	Normal	...	Recovered Died
17. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	15	Normal	...	Recovered Alive
18. History of Cardiac Disease	...	19	Instrumental	...	Recovered Alive
19. Hydramnios	...	13	Instrumental	...	Recovered Died

- (a) Routine ante and post-natal clinics held at fortnightly intervals.
- (b) Consultant ante and post-natal clinic held at monthly intervals.
- (c) Ante and post-natal services by general practitioners for women not entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts and not able to afford the services of a doctor.
- (d) Hospital facilities for ante and post-natal complications.
- (e) Obstetric Consultants for ante and post-natal emergencies.
- (f) Free milk when required on medical grounds for necessitous expectant mothers.

The midwifery and "medical aid" services are provided by Lancashire County Council.

A summary of the work of the clinics, etc., during 1938 is shown below:—

	Attendances		No. of Patients			
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
			Chorley	County	Chorley	County
Routine Clinic (Dr. Walsh) ...	329	—	94	17	—	—
Consultant Clinic (Dr. Bailey) ...	137	—	45	38	—	—
General Practitioner Scheme...	6	1	5	—	1	—
Total (individual patients)	472	1	144	55	1	—

These 144 Chorley cases expressed as a percentage of the total (live and still) births yield 30.4 as compared with 33.4 per cent in 1937, 35.5 per cent in 1936, and 32.3 per cent in 1935.

The first Municipal ante-natal clinic was opened in November 1927 and the growth of this work is shown in the following table:—

Year	Attendances		No. of Individual Patients			
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
			Chorley	County	Chorley	County
1927	14	—	10	—	—	—
1928	87	—	48	—	—	—
1929	97	—	53	2	—	—
1930	192	—	100	8	—	—
1931	184	—	90	12	—	—
1932	137	—	69	13	—	—
1933	183	—	89	17	—	—
1934	198	—	125	24	—	—
1935	227	—	123	26	—	—
1936	268	—	140	40	—	—
1937	451	—	20	148	15	—
1938	472	1	144	55	1	—

It will be seen that the attendances at the ante-natal clinics have increased in such a way that there has been little time left in which to make post-natal examinations. It will shortly be necessary to set up separate post-natal sessions and a scheme for this is in preparation.

MIDWIVES.

Lancashire County Council are the supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts. In July 1937, under the Midwives' Act 1936 they introduced a scheme for the establishment of a domiciliary service of salaried midwives. The following salaried midwives have been established in Chorley.

Miss A. A. Bennett,
"Olive Mount," Russell Square West;

Mrs. J. E. Dickinson,
34, Weld Bank Lane, Chorley;

Miss A. Christie,
3, Park Road, Chorley;

Miss M. Brennan,
10, Railway Street, Coppull.

Fees for the services of these midwives have been fixed by the County Council and a sliding scale operates for those who are unable to pay the full fees.

Two infant welfare centres are provided on hired premises by the Council and three sessions are held each week. A voluntary Ladies' Committee works in conjunction with each of the centres. These ladies undertake the work of providing teas for the mothers and assist generally in the clerical work. The following attendances were made at these centres during 1938:—

Name of Centre	Meetings held	Total Attendances	No. of Individual Babies who attended		
			0-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
St. George's Street...	91	3046	1652	253	113
Eaves Lane ...	45	1378	728	135	46
Total ...	136	4424	2380	388	159
Total 1937	135	3964	2221	364	145

Generally as soon as a child learns to walk his attendances at the welfare centres cease, and until he comes within the purview of the School Medical Service his contact with the health services is negligible.

The parents may seek attention for illness or gross defect but there is little supervision by the Local Authority of the child's growth and development during the important years preceding the child's entry into school.

There is need for extension of work so that the pre-school child may receive adequate attention and supervision. Facilities are available for the treatment of defects in the pre-school child and they are being utilised to a greater extent each year but the duty of a Welfare Authority is "to anticipate departures from health and to avert the onset of illness."

The growth of the work at the welfare centres is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of Live Births	Total Attendances	No. of individual children who attended	Average No. of Attendances per child
1928	507	3276	409	8.0
1929	445	3888	401	9.7
1930	452	4216	398	10.6
1931	455	4377	423	10.5
1932	437	4343	438	9.9
1933	412	5436	473	11.5
1934	419	5762	467	12.3
1935	382	6032	480	12.6
1936	405	5264	456	11.5
1937	410	6185	509	12.2
1938	449	6804	547	12.4

The Medical Officer of Health attends the welfare centres as frequently as his other duties permit and was consulted in regard to children as follows:—

Centre	No. of Consultations			Total
	0-1 year	1-5 years		
St. George's Street	360	156	...	516
Eaves Lane	154	41	...	195
School Clinic	1	17	...	18
Total	515	214	...	729
Total 1937	663	325	...	988

In the majority of cases advice was sought in regard to diet, nurture or hygiene. Where further measures of treatment were required the children were referred to private practitioners or the appropriate clinic.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

During 1938, 260 attendances were made by children under school age; the number of individual children who attended was 31 and of these 10 received regular treatment from the orthopaedic nurse. The defects from which these children were suffering were as follows:—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erbs Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Postural Defect	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes Equino-Varus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Talipes Varus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Contracture of Toe	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spastic Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Two children were admitted to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital for operation and splints or surgical appliances were provided for 9 children.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

The number of children under 5 years of age who received treatment at this clinic during 1938 was 70 (54 Chorley cases and 16 cases from the Lancashire County Area), and 1306 attendances were made by these children. In 1938 the number of children who attended and the number of attendances were 73 and 1599 respectively. At the end of 1938, 17 Chorley cases remained on the books. Particulars of the Chorley cases treated are shown below:—

Disease or Defect	Total Cases	Healed or Improved	Slight Improvement	No Change	Ceased to attend before treatment completed
Rickets	12	—	5	—	7
Bronchitis ...	4	—	2	2	—
Debility	9	2	3	1	3
Catarrh	3	—	2	—	1
Cervical Adenitis..	7	2	3	—	2
Insomnia	2	2	—	—	—
	37	6	15	3	13

DENTAL CLINIC.

During 1938, 53 children under 5 years of age received treatment at the dental clinic and in 42 of these cases a general anaesthetic was used.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

During 1938, 15 children under school age were seen by Dr. Sykes and spectacles were prescribed in 6 cases. 4 children were admitted to hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

During 1938, 64 children under school age were treated at the minor ailments clinic provided by the School Medical Service.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Two Health Visitors are employed by the Council, and the major portion of their time is devoted to visiting infants and young children in their homes. During 1938 the health visitors made the following visits:—

First visits to babies	...	...	...	446
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	30
Re-visits, 0-1 year	...	...	...	1517
Re-visits, 1-5 years	...	...	...	2220
Special visits	...	...	...	90
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	67
No access	...	...	...	9
				—
			Total ...	4379
				—

INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The approximate number of insured persons in Chorley entitled to Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Acts at 31st December, 1938 was 17,022. The estimated number of prescriptions issued to insured persons in Chorley during 1938 was 90,222.

MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

This is carried out by the District Medical Officers appointed by the Public Assistance Authority.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Facilities for the diagnosis and free treatment of venereal diseases are provided by Lancashire County Council. No treatment centre exists in the Borough but there are centres in Preston, Wigan, Bolton and Blackburn.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are provided by Lancashire County Council and the local dispensary is at 30, St. Thomas's Road, Chorley. A voluntary care committee works in association with the Tuberculosis Officers.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This service is administered by the Chorley Education Committee and a separate report on this work has been submitted.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No special arrangements are in force for the care or supervision of such cases but the health visitors visit the children frequently.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The health visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors. At 31st December, 1938, there were no foster children on the register.

NURSING HOMES.

There are no registered nursing homes in the town and no application for registration was received during 1938.

FREE MILK SUPPLY.

Where the family income is below the scale adopted by the Council and where, on medical grounds, additional nourishment is required "accredited" milk is supplied free to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants and young children. During 1938, 1,019 $\frac{5}{8}$ gallons were supplied as compared with 1,583 gallons in 1937, 1,165 gallons in 1936, and 1,604 gallons in 1935. The recipients of this milk were 57—14 expectant mothers, 18 nursing mothers, and 25 children. No dried milks are supplied or sold.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

One thousand copies of "Better Health" are distributed free throughout the town each month.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is obtained from the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks at Rivington. The water is soft and of excellent domestic quality but has a tendency to plumbosolvent action. Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations are carried out by Liverpool Corporation.

Practically every dwelling house in the Borough is supplied direct from the mains and the approximate number of houses supplied is 9,300. In some areas of the town the pressure in the mains is low. A water tower has been erected in Preston Road to assist in maintaining the pressure in the northern area of the town. During 1938 the mains were extended approximately 2,300 yards to supply new property.

The waters from a well and from a spring at Gale Moss Farm were submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. The water from the well was found to be unsafe for drinking purposes owing to pollution from an obscure source. The spring water was found to be satisfactory though showing some evidence of surface pollution. The occupier of the farm was advised to discontinue the use of the well and particulars were supplied of the works necessary to protect the spring from pollution by surface water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The majority of the houses in the Borough are connected to sewers but in the Red Bank, Tincklers Barracks, Birkacre, Euxton Lane, Preston Road, Guildford Avenue, Carr Lane, and Duxbury areas no sewers are available. The provision of sewerage for Duxbury and the lower portion of the eastern valley is projected.

New houses continue to be erected in areas not supplied with sewers. There is a risk that an accumulation of septic tanks in any area may give rise to a nuisance by fouling of land or ditches.

Previous to 1936 the drainage and sewerage of the town was carried out on the combined system but in 1936 a scheme to provide separate drainage for surface water and sewage was inaugurated.

During 1938, in pursuance of this policy the following drains and sewers were laid:—

6"	sewer	...	...	...	...	1416	yards
9"	„	...	...	...	...	2112	„
12"	„	...	...	...	...	182	„
6"	„	surface water drain			...	954	„
9"	„	„	„	„	...	1867	„
12"	„	„	„	„	...	333	„
15"	„	„	„	„	...	382	„
18"	„	„	„	„	...	217	„
30"	„	„	„	„	...	37	„

The main sewage works are situated at Common Bank and the average daily flow during 1938 was 2,369,543 gallons. At Cowling, Heapey, and Botany are small auxiliary works where, owing to geographical difficulties, it is impossible without pumping or tunneling to convey the sewage to the main works.

The Corporation by agreement with the Chorley Rural District Council and the War Office have undertaken to dispose of sewage from the Parish of Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory at their Common Bank Works. This has necessitated the construction of an outfall sewer and this work was begun in 1937. The new sewer has a total length of 2,410 yards of which 940 yards is of single 15" diameter pipe and 1,470 yards is of double 15" diameter pipe. This sewer is laid chiefly in tunnel at depths up to 50 feet.

To deal with this additional sewage considerable extension of the Common Bank Sewage Works has been required. The scheme of extension provides for 4 detritus tanks, 7 sedimentation tanks, 2 storm water tanks, 7 percolating

filters, 2 humus tanks, 1 sludge digestion tank, 2 sludge drying beds, a sludge pumping outfit and other incidental works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in the Borough are inspected regularly by the Inspectors of the Ribble Joint Committee. No complaint of pollution was brought to the notice of this department during 1938.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation in the Borough at the end of 1938 was as follows:—

Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	25
Closets attached to above Privy Middens					30
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	78
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	835
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	9237

No privy middens or pail closets exist where sewers are available. All new houses are fitted with fresh water closets.

Since 1932 the following conversions have been carried out:—

	1938	1933-37
Privy Closets to Fresh Water Closet	0	...
Privy Closets to Waste Water Closet	0	...
Privy Closet to Pail Closet	...	0
Pail Closet to Waste Water Closet	...	0
Pail Closet to Fresh Water Closet	...	1
Waste Water Closet to Fresh Water Closet	...	65
	16	...

Several privy middens and pail closets are situated on farms and are emptied by the owners. The Corporation undertakes the emptying of 3 privy middens and 49 pail closets. This work is done during the day and the contents are buried or conveyed to the sewage works. By agreement Chorley Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of pail closets at Birkacre.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The cleansing of streets and the clearance of snow is carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is collected in motor vehicles and the 9247 covered ashbins in use are emptied weekly.

The quantity of refuse disposed of at the Destructor during 1938 was as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	284	3	0
Trade Refuse	91	11	0
Fish Offal	7	7	2
Condemned Meat and Offal ...	10	1	0
<hr/>			
Total	393	2	2
<hr/>			
Total 1937	2860	7	2

The refuse was not sorted at the destructor before incineration but, according as a market could be found for them, scrap metal, tins, clinker, mortar and fish meal were sold.

Concurrent with the partial closing of the destructor a controlled tip was started in a narrow gully behind Yarrow House. Concrete pipes, 3 feet in diameter, were used to pipe

the water running through this gulley. At the end of six weeks these pipes were found to be cracking and warping and tipping on that site had to be discontinued. Neither when in use nor since has any complaint been received in regard to this tip. For the remainder of the year crude tipping was continued on the Carr Lane site. During 1938 approximately 8,800 tons of refuse were disposed of by tipping.

The refuse destructor situated in Stump Lane had been rapidly deteriorating. It had been necessary in 1937 to close down three of the four fires and early in 1938 it became advisable to close down altogether. The actual cessation of work took place on March 12th, and pending the drawing up of a permanent scheme the Town's refuse was disposed of as follows:—Condemned meat and slaughterhouse refuse were disposed of by sale to Products Ltd., of Blackburn, Fertilisers; dogs, cats and offal were buried in quicklime in the controlled tip and the rest was disposed of by controlled tipping.

A scheme was drawn up for the reconstruction of the destructor by building two new cells and a carcase chamber capable of burning half the Town's refuse working eight hours a day. It was proposed to dispose of half the Town's refuse by this means at an estimated cost of 8/- per ton, and to tip the other half at a cost of 3/- per ton.

Sanction was requested to a loan of £4480 to defray this.

The Minister decided to hold an informal inquiry prior to sanctioning the loan and this was held by his Inspector, J. C. Dawes, Esq., at Chorley, on 25th November, 1938.

On receipt of the report of the Inspector, the Minister on December 23rd, wrote suggesting that the matter might be reconsidered by the Council, and expressing the view that disposal of the entire refuse by controlled tipping might result in much saving to the Town.

It is anticipated that disposal by controlled tipping will for many years be the method of election and a report for the Sanitary Committee on controlled tipping and its supervision was in preparation at the end of the year.

Since the closure of the Destructor Works controlled tipping has proceeded on the Yarrow House site. No complaint was received during the year of nuisance in regard to the tip.

LAVATORIES AND URINALS.

There are 23 public lavatories and 5 urinals in the town and the conduct and supervision of these are under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The provision of further conveniences and the modernisation of the present premises should receive serious consideration from the Council.

CLEANSING OF DRAINS AND CLOSETS.

During 1938, the following closets and drains were examined and cleaned:—

Fresh Water Closets ...	...	...	12,700
Waste Water Closets ...	...	...	1,463
Yard Drains and Gullies	...	...	32,948
 Total	...	...	47,111
 Total 1937	...	...	52,884

The number of stoppages removed without opening drains was as follows:—

Stoppages of Fresh Water Closets ...	376
Stoppages of Waste Water Closets ...	273
Stoppages of Yard Drains ...	1,062
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,711
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 1937	1,350
<hr/>	<hr/>

No charge for this work is made to owners or occupiers.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The total number of inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1938 was 8,778. The number of premises showing defects or nuisances was 1049 and 1049 informal notices of the work required to remedy these defects or nuisances were served. The number of informal notices which were complied with during 1938 was 1293, including 344 which were served in 1937.

At the end of the year the works specified in 75 informal notices had not been carried out.

During 1938 the Local Authority served 40 statutory notices under the Housing Acts, 29 under the Public Health Acts, and 7 under the Chorley Corporation Act. At the end of the year the work specified in 14 of these notices had not been done.

As a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' efforts the following nuisances were abated during 1938:—

Stoppages of Fresh Water Closets ...	87
Stoppages of Waste Water Closets ...	25
Stoppages of Yard Drains ...	136
Defective Fresh Water Closets ...	169
Defective Waste Water Closets ...	29

Defective Yard Drains	...	...	57
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	34
Defective Slop Pipes	...	...	61
Defective Eaves Gutters and Spouts			107
Dirty Houses	...	...	48
Dirty Yards	...	...	16
Defective Ash Bins	...	...	312
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	9
Other Nuisances	...	...	66
			—
Total	...	...	1156
			—
Total 1937	...	...	1304
			—

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors in regard to housing, meat inspection, etc., is dealt with in other sections of the report and a summary of their routine work is given in Table X.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

48 smoke observations were taken during 1938 and in no case was the emission of smoke excessive. Legal proceedings were taken in regard to one case of chimney firing in a dwelling house. Nuisance from smoke is very prevalent in the Borough and there is no evidence of effort by local industries to reduce this nuisance. Most of the smoke is due to careless stoking and indicates wastage of fuel. The Council have not used the powers granted by the Public Health Act, 1936, to make bye-laws regulating the emission of smoke.

SHOPS.

During the year 191 visits were paid to shops in regard to the provisions of the Shops Acts. The following matters were found to require attention.

	Shops
Notices re temperature of Shop ...	1
,, Sanitary Conveniences ...	7
Trading during prohibited hours ...	21
Notice K Shops" Act, 1934, not displayed	30
Records E or F.G. Shops' Acts, 1934, not kept	20
Forms F.H. or J. Shops' Act, 1934, not displayed	15
Weekly half-holiday not observed ...	1
Notice not displayed	43
Young persons employed on Sunday	0
Insufficient washing facilities ...	3
No facilities for taking meals ...	9
No means of maintaining reasonable temperature	7
Insufficient ventilation	3
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	12
Failure to notify change of Assistants weekly Half-holiday... ...	3

Verbal warnings have been given in regard to these contraventions of the Acts. These verbal warnings have brought little or no response from shop-keepers and a more stringent enforcement of the Acts appears to be necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 6 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trades classified as offensive, namely: tripe dressing 4, gut scraping 1, and tanning 1. These premises are inspected to see that they conform to the regulations.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No action has been taken in the matter of making bye-laws in regard to fish frying.

PIG KEEPING.

No contraventions of the bye-laws were brought to the notice of this department during 1938.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

No special action was taken in regard to the destruction of rats and mice. During the year 50 complaints of infestation by rats were received and measures were taken to clear the premises in each case.

From observations made it is found that bird lovers who throw out food often attract rats which come out at night for left-overs. This practice is to be deprecated. Great care should be taken to see no food is accessible to vermin.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

There are 5 premises in the Borough where rag flock is sold or used. No samples of flock were taken for analysis.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

In the Borough there are 4 caravans used for human habitation and no nuisance in regard to these was found. A constant watch is kept for new caravans arriving in the town. Such arrivals usually move out of the Borough when their attention is drawn to the provisions of the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 2 common lodging-houses in the town. In normal times these premises are sufficient for the needs of the town. At present while the Royal Ordnance Factory is under construction, the accommodation available is insuffi-

cient and many private houses are being used as common lodging houses—in fact if not in law. New bye-laws in regard to common lodging houses are awaiting confirmation.

HOUSES LET-IN LODGINGS.

No bye-laws governing this class of property have been made by the Corporation and the usual defects of insufficient water supply and inadequate cooking, washing, food storage and sanitary facilities are prevalent.

FACTORIES ACTS.

Three communications were made to H.M. Inspector of Factories, re:—

- (1) Contravention of working hours under Factory Acts.
- (2) Re-registration of certain factories. Under Section 34, 12 Certificates were granted as to Fire Escapes.

H.M. Inspector of Factories forwarded to this Authority 4 notices of matters requiring attention at factories, and at the end of the year the work specified in one of these notices had not been carried out. The following factories were on the register at the end of the year:—

	Mechanical		
	Power	No Power	
Bakehouses	... ... 19	... 76	
Dressmakers and Milliners	—	... 18	
Cloggers and Shoemakers...	15	... 18	
Tailors 	1	... 11	
Miscellaneous Factories ...	70	... 65	
	—	—	
	105	188	
	—	—	

WORKPLACES :—2 NON-MECHANICAL.

In addition there are 77 premises of a similar nature where some form of mechanical power is used.

All these premises are subject to inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors and a summary of the work done under the Factory Acts is given in Table VIII.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

In April, 1938, the Public Swimming Baths were opened for use. There are two privately owned open-air swimming pools in the town. In Circular 1503 the Ministry of Health states that Local Authorities should see that the water is kept at a proper standard of cleanliness and purity in all swimming baths or pools open to the public, whether owned by the Local Authority or by private persons.

The Baths, whether public or private, are subject to inspection and testing at the instance of this Department.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During 1938, 14 Council houses and 29 other houses were found to be infested with bugs. 12 Council houses and 29 other houses were disinfested by spraying with a vermicide and steam disinfection of bedding, etc.

At every opportunity the Sanitary Inspectors inform tenants of the measures necessary to avoid bug infestation and emphasise the need for cleanliness and for care in the purchase of second-hand furniture and bedding.

OPEN SPACES.

The town's facilities for open-air exercise and recreation are as follows :—

Corporation Public Parks	...	...	94	acres
Corporation Recreation Grounds	...		19	,,
School and Private Sports Grounds	...		30	,,
Allotments	...	...	19	,,

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The available accommodation is sufficient to meet the needs of the town. No separate mortuary has been provided but provision has been made for the use of the mortuary and post-mortem room at Chorley and District Hospital.

SECTION D.

Housing.

D. HOUSING.**1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1334
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2486
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	348
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	688
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	19
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1049

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1293
---	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners 	21

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	36
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners 	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 	7

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	19
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	246
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	246
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	1004
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	20
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	84
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	719

The above tabular statement shows that repairs were carried out or defects remedied in 1293 houses following informal action by the Sanitary Inspector, and in 44 houses after service of formal notices by the Council.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

19 official representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health under sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act 1936, with regard to the following houses:—

Mill Street—Numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22.

Mill Court—,, 1, 3, 5.

Preston Street—,, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Demolition Orders with regard to these houses were made by the Council on 24th November, 1938.

The efforts of the Local Authority in regard to housing are devoted largely to the removal of "slums" and to repairs in other houses. In many houses repairs will postpone temporarily the risks of closure or demolition but only a thorough reconditioning can protect the house from such risks. Patching will not be sufficient and in reconditioning consideration must be given to such matters as protection against damp and the provision of hot water, baths, washing facilities, cooking and food storage facilities and readily accessible sanitary accommodation.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During 1937 Clearance Orders were made in regard to North Street Area—70 houses, and Leigh Row No 2 Area—3 houses.

A ministerial enquiry was held during 1938 which resulted in the confirmation of these Orders subject to the exclusion of 19 houses.

ERCTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During 1938, 229 houses were erected in the town. Of these 75 were erected by the Corporation and 154 by private enterprise.

OVERCROWDING.

The bringing up to date of the overcrowding survey revealed 246 families to be overcrowded as compared with 371 families at the preliminary survey in 1937.

The erection of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Euxton has resulted in a considerable influx of population into the town and this has caused further overcrowding.

An additional 20 cases of overcrowding have come to the notice of the department and at the end of the year 246 families consisting of 1004 persons were known to be overcrowded. During the year 84 cases of overcrowding involving 719 persons were relieved.

The true position in regard to overcrowding is worse than these figures suggest because (a) there has been a great increase in the number of lodgers in the town, and (b) rooms not used for sleeping purposes are counted in the calculation of the "permitted number".

Even if considerable improvement can be anticipated to take place when the Royal Ordnance Factory is completed housing accommodation for the relief of overcrowding will be necessary. In estimating what additional accommodation will be necessary the following factors should be taken into consideration :—

- (a) The number of vacant dwellings which might be utilised for re-housing overcrowded families. There must always be a margin of vacant houses.
- (b) The number of houses to be vacated by overcrowded families which, in theory, would be available for re-housing smaller overcrowded families. In actual practice private landlords prefer to choose their tenants and no pressure can be used to obtain the tenancy of such houses for overcrowded families.
- (c) It is probable that some overcrowded sub-tenants will find other accommodation of sufficient size. The extent of this cannot be estimated and no allowance should be made for this as sub-letting with its attendant evils should not be encouraged.

- (d) The number of overcrowded families for whom accommodation may be provided in the course of slum clearance operations.
- (e) Overcrowding of owner-occupier or principal tenant families due to sub-letting can be abated by the displacement of the sub-tenant.
- (f) The extent to which existing Corporation houses could be used for the relief of overcrowding.
- (g) The extent to which new accommodation may be provided by private enterprise. Unless such houses are provided at low rentals they cannot be expected to contribute to any extent to the relief of overcrowding.
- (h) The general position in the town in regard to the types and sizes of working-class houses.

The work of the department in regard to overcrowding does not cease when the survey is completed. Records have to be kept of the effect of births, deaths and the passage of time on the size of families, of changes of tenancy, etc., and a watch has to be kept for the occurrence or abatement of overcrowding. This supervision of approximately 8,000 families has added considerably to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

MILK.

The inspection of cowsheds, dairies, and retail purveyors' premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following number of milk traders were on the register at 31st December, 1938:—

Retail Purveyors and Producers...	...	24
Retail Purveyors ...	...	97
Wholesale Producers	...	2
Retail Purveyors from outside districts...		42
		—
		165
		—

During 1938, no dealer's licence for distribution was issued in respect of "accredited" milk and one in respect of "Tuberculin tested" milk. One pasteurising plant was licensed.

There are 26 registered cowsheds in the town and these premises are inspected at intervals during the year. The cleanliness and general repair of these premises vary and in some cases there is considerable room for improvement. During the year 34 notices requiring cowsheds to be lime-washed were issued. The following repairs and alterations to cowsheds and dairies were carried out during 1938:—

1. Reception room provided.
Cooling room provided.
Sterilising and washing room provided.
Electric sterilising plant installed.
Floors and walls rendered in cement.
Additional washing facilities.
2. Dairy ceiling repaired.
3. New dairy.
Cowshed floor relaid.
Gully removed from cowshed.
Walls rendered in cement.

CONTRAVENTIONS.

		No. of Cases
Bottling milk on unregistered premises...	...	6
Cowsheds communicating directly with piggeries		2
Dirty vehicles	... ... ... ...	1
Name and address not inscribed on vehicle or cans		4
Absence of washing facilities	... ...	1
Unsuitable storage of milk receptacles ...		1
Insufficient ventilation of dairy ...		1
Dirty cowshed	... ... ...	1

The greater part of these contraventions were remedied as the result of informal action.

Where repairs or alterations to shippings or dairies are contemplated the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted before the work is put in hand to ensure that the proposed works will comply with the Milk and Dairies Orders.

Numerous examinations of churns, hand cans, vehicles etc., were made, and attention drawn to all contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Orders. The advocacy of clean methods of milk production, handling and retailing continues but meets with little response from some retailers.

No action was necessary with regard to milk trade employees suffering from tuberculosis. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, 2 cows were slaughtered and post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis in both cases. A further 6 cows from the County Area were slaughtered at the municipal abattoir under the provisions of the above Order.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, 6 notices requiring detention and isolation of suspected animals were served.

ICE CREAM.

The Chorley Corporation Act, 1936, requires all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream to be registered and 26 premises were on the register at the 31st December, 1938.

POTTED MEAT, ETC.

Premises in Chorley used for the preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, etc., must be registered and at the end of the year 27 such premises were on the register.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A public abattoir has been provided by the Corporation and there are no private slaughter houses in the Borough. All slaughtermen are licensed and the humane killer is used for all animals. The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the last five years:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Cattle ...	1,795	2,120	2,369	2,262	2,102
Calves	278	301	366	367	254
Pigs ...	4,095	4,495	5,283	4,479	2,726
Sheep ...	8,960	8,815	10,212	10,355	10,301
Total ...	15,128	15,731	18,230	17,463	15,383

The amount of tolls taken at the slaughterhouse during 1938 was £741 16s. 1½d., as compared with £809 18s. 3d. in 1937, £921 14s. 10d. in 1936, and £829 9s. 5d. in 1935.

The pig killing premises are inadequate and unhygienic and the roof and walls are urgently in need of repairs.

The proposed works are designed to increase the present capacity of this section of the slaughterhouse.

At present the stunning and bleeding is done in the Scraping Room. A new room is to be provided for stunning, which will be carried out electrically, whilst the small room between the Scraping Room and the Bull Pen will be converted into a Bleeding Passage.

The existing wooden scalding tubs are to be replaced by larger concrete tanks, and one further tank is to be provided.

The dividing wall between the present Cooling Room and Scraping Room is to be removed in order to join one large Seraping Room with a covered passage across the yard to the large Cooling Hall where all meat will in future be cooled.

All the existing overhead running track is now worn out, and new track is to be provided, further fittings to be fixed include patent droppers for lowering the dead pigs into the scalding tanks, electrical stunning tongs, hoists and a weighing machine.

The existing paved floors to the Scalding Room, Bleeding Passage and Stunning Pen are to be relaid in concrete, and the walls rendered in Portland Cement to a height of 6 ft. above the floor level. The underside of the roof timbers will be enclosed with boarding and the whole interior cleaned down and painted.

The Scheme also includes for an extension to the pig lairage by roofing in a section of the cattle pens.

The new layout will allow for the provision of a further scalding tank, should this ever become necessary.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Shops, market stalls, vehicles have been subjected to frequent inspection. Many warnings have to be given to those engaged in the handling and transport of food in regard to such matters as cleanliness and the avoidance of contamination.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All animals killed at the slaughterhouse are inspected after slaughter. The incidence of disease in these carcases is shown in the following table:—

	Cattle (exclud- ing) Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	498	1297	278	8960	4095
Number inspected	498	1297	278	8960	4095
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned...	1	3	2	4	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	68	5	79	31
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	3.2	5.4	2.5	0.9	1.0
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned..	4	21	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	236	—	—	196
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15.3	19.8	—	—	4.9

A further 103 carcases were inspected at butchers' shops and the following quantities of unsound food were condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption during 1938:

		lbs.
Tuberculosis carcases or parts	...	24,300
Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat		
(other than above)	...	5,770
Other unsound food stuffs	...	145
		<hr/>
Total	...	30,215
		<hr/>
Total 1937	...	51,668
		<hr/>

This unsound food was disposed of by sale to Products Ltd., of Blackburn. On one occasion unsound food was found exposed for sale (30 lbs. of Beef, the Vendor was warned).

Imported meat on arrival in this country is submitted to inspection before being released for sale. There is no guarantee that home-killed meat coming into the town has been inspected. To ensure that all meat is submitted to a thorough inspection before being offered to the public, bye-laws under section 104 of the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926, would be necessary. Such bye-laws would require that the Sanitary Inspector be notified of the arrival in town of any meat which had not been inspected and passed as fit by a duly qualified inspector.

Frequent inspections are made of the food exposed for sale on the market stalls.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Superintendent of Police reports that during 1938 the following 73 samples of 29 Foodstuffs were purchased in Chorley for analysis by the County Analyst under the provisions of the above Act:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	36	Formal
Lobster Paste	...	...	...	...	1	Informal
Rice	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2	do.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Tea	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Pork Pie	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Tinned Salmon	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Brawn	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	2-1	Formal, 1 Informal
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	...	1	Informal
Lemon Barley Crystals	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Phosphorized Quinine Tablets.	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	2	do.
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Butter	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Olive Oil & Raspberry Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Iodine Paint	...	...	...	...	1	do.

At Chorley Petty Sessions on the 30th September, 1938, the vendor of one milk sample (dairyman) was fined £2 and ordered to pay £4 4s. 4d. for selling milk deficient in fat (def. 16 per cent. fat).

One other sample of milk (farmer), one sample of pork sausage, and one sample of zinc ointment were found on analysis to be adulterated. No action was taken in respect of the two former samples, but in the latter one, the vendor was cautioned.

All the other samples were returned as genuine by the County Analyst.

NUTRITION.

No special steps have been taken to increase the knowledge of the public on the subject of nutrition. At Welfare Centres, School Clinics, etc., every opportunity is taken of stressing the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children.

SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the Borough.

SECTION F.

Prevalance of, and Control over
Infectious Diseases.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

The number of cases notified during 1938, the number of cases admitted to Hospital under the Local Authority's arrangements and the number of deaths are shown in the following table:—

Disease						Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases		
Scarlet Fever	27	15	5	7	54	41	1
Diphtheria	13	8	15	43	79	73	5
Pneumonia	12	12	4	7	35	—	24
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	4	1	—	5	4	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Erysipelas	4	7	2	4	17	2	1
 Totals ...	56	47	27	63	193	120	33

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1938 there were 54 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 65 cases in 1937. Of these 41 cases were admitted to Hospital.

Where satisfactory home isolation can be obtained patients are not hospitalised. One death was certified as due to scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

79 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1938 as compared with 11 cases in 1937. 5 deaths were due to this Disease.

The disease attained the proportions of a mild epidemic in the last quarter of the year, 43 cases being notified. Immunisation against Diphtheria was provided throughout the year but public interest was slight only 34 children in all receiving immunising injections during 1938. Shortly before the end of the year an intensive campaign was started and there were indications of a more gratifying response.

TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVERS.

No case of the enteric group of fevers was notified in 1938.

ERYSIPelas.

17 cases of Erysipelas were notified as occurring in 1938, 2 of these were admitted to Hospital and there was 1 death.

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA AND
POLIO-MYELITIS.**

No case of these diseases was notified during 1938.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

1 case was notified during 1938. There was 1 death, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA (Primary and Influenza).

During 1938, 35 cases of Pneumonia were notified as compared with 38 cases in 1937. Pneumonia was certified to be the cause of death in 24 persons as compared with 23 in 1937.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These diseases are not notifiable. 3 cases of Chicken Pox were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 6 cases of Measles. There were 5 deaths from Measles and 9 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year 1938.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was not very prevalent throughout 1938, 5 deaths being certified as due to it.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified and were removed to Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston. 1 death occurred there.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1938. 1 case was treated in Eaves Lane Hospital and the other at Manchester Eye Hospital, both making good recoveries with no impairment of vision.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1938 the following 46 notifications were received in respect of cases of Tuberculosis:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 years ...	1	...	0	...	1	...	0	...
1—5 „ „	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
5—15 „ „	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	...
15—25 „ „	3	...	4	...	0	...	2	...
25—35 „ „	6	...	2	...	1	...	0	...
35—45 „ „	3	...	3	...	0	...	2	...
45—55 „ „	3	...	1	...	0	...	1	...
55—65 „ „	2	...	0	...	0	...	2	...
65 onwards ...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...
Total ...	19	...	13	...	7	...	9	...
					7	...	4	...
						...	1	...
						...	3	

At the end of the year there were 71 Pulmonary and 72 Non-Pulmonary cases on the register. During the year 56 cases were removed from the register by reason of "Died" 21, "Removed out of Chorley" 8, "Disease Arrested 3 years" 17, "Disease Arrested 5 years" 6, and "Diagnosis of T.B. not Confirmed" 4.

In 1938, 13 deaths were certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 deaths as due to non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of notifications, the number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 population from Tuberculosis for the last 10 years:—

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death-Rate	Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death-Rate
1929	26	10	0.31	31	3	0.09
1930	35	21	0.66	29	5	0.16
1931	25	11	0.35	24	1	0.03
1932	27	14	0.45	28	6	0.19
1933	28	13	0.43	17	6	0.19
1934	23	13	0.42	29	9	0.29
1935	20	11	0.36	25	4	0.13
1936	33	12	0.40	22	3	0.10
1937	26	9	0.31	21	3	0.10
1938	32	13	0.43	14	4	0.13

No action was taken during 1938 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, and no case was compulsorily removed to hospital under section 172, Public Health Act, 1936.

CANCER.

There were 65 deaths due to Cancer as compared with 61 in 1937. The cancer death-rate per 1,000 population for 1938 was 2.12 as compared with 2.04 in 1937, 1.38 in 1936,

and 1.33 in 1935. Reasonable facilities are available in the district for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer by modern methods.

The sites of the cancer in fatal cases in 1938 are shown in the following table:—

Site		Male	Female	Total
Stomach	...	5	5	10
Colon	...	2	4	6
Rectum	...	1	3	4
Liver	...	3	7	10
Lungs	...	2	1	3
Oesophagus	...	3	1	4
Prostate Gland	...	2	—	2
Bladder	...	1	1	2
Kidney	...	1	—	1
Lip	...	1	—	1
Glands	...	1	1	2
Uterus	...	—	2	2
Cervix	...	—	2	2
Ovary	...	—	2	2
Breast	...	—	10	10
Pharynx	...	1	1	2
Palate	...	1	—	1
Unclassified	...	—	1	1
		24	41	65

DISINFECTION.

The disinfecting station is situated in Back Street. During 1938, 160 premises were disinfected by means of sulphur or formalin, and 440 articles of clothing, bedding, etc. were disinfected by steam. Liquid disinfectant is supplied free to householders when cases of infectious diseases occur.

Baths were provided at the disinfecting station for 1 child suffering from Scabies.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is provided by a Joint Hospital Board and serves the Borough and Rural District of Chorley, and the Urban Districts of Leyland and Adlington. The following cases from the Borough were treated in the hospital during 1938.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	41
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	73
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total					124
					—

Of these 124 cases 6 died in the Isolation Hospital.

1 case of Erysipelas was admitted into Horwich Isolation Hospital under the Authority's Emergency Scheme. This case died.

SECTION G.

Miscellaneous.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The Council is not a scheme-making Authority for the purpose of Air Raid precautions, that Authority being the Lancashire County Council. The Officers of the Council have collaborated in the preparation of a scheme to be submitted after adoption by the scheme-making Authority to London for the requisite ministerial approval. The sudden onset of crisis conditions in the latter half of September made it necessary to improvise the following emergency scheme which was reported to the Air Raid Precautions Committee on the 22nd September:—

First-Aid Posts : Two first-aid posts should be established at Duke Street Council and Highfield Council School respectively.

First-Aid Parties : There would be six working parties in conjunction with the First-Aid Posts; each area would work in an allotted area in the town, and in each area accommodation would be provided in a suitable basement or room for the storage of first-aid materials, stretchers, etc.

Ambulances, etc. : A minimum of 10 ambulances or vehicles converted for use as ambulances and a minimum of 6 private cars would be required for use in connection with the medical services.

Personnel : 152 males and 136 females fully trained in first-aid and 80 males and 104 females trained in air-raid precautions would be needed to staff this service.

Casualty Clearance Stations : The Chorley and District Hospital and the Public Assistance Infirmary, and if necessary, the Isolation Hospital at Heath Charnock would be utilised.

After the crisis the drawing-up of a permanent scheme was proceeded with and the enrolment and training of volunteers (carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade) proceeded steadily to the end of the year. The position at the 31st December being that 145 men and 189 women had been enrolled, 48 men and 28 women were fully trained, 75 men and 150 women were under training, 22 men and 11 women were awaiting training.

SUPERANNUATION.

The Medical Officer of Health during 1938 examined 23 candidates for employment in the service of the Council and all were passed as physically fit.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Under the Regulations of Movement of Swine Order 1922, licences were issued on 57 occasions.

2 pigs suspected to have died from Swine Fever were disposed of by burial on the farms.

1 horse suspected to have died from Anthrax was sent to a Licensed Knacker.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

Public Health Department.

STATISTICAL TABLES

For the Year 1938.

TABLE I.

CHORLEY CORPORATION COMMON BANK SEWAGE WORKS.

Rainfall and Temperatures, 1938.

Month		Total rainfall (inches)	Number of days on which rain fell	Highest rainfall on any one day (inches)	Highest temperature on any one day (deg. F.)	Lowest temperature on any one day (deg. F.)
January	...	3.72	25	0.47	54	26
February	...	1.00	11	0.28	54	24
March...	...	0.94	12	0.30	61	29
April ...	...	0.30	3	0.25	60	21
May ...	...	3.61	19	1.11	67	27
June ...	...	4.09	18	0.76	71	41
July ...	...	3.47	21	0.45	70	39
August...	...	2.43	16	0.46	77	37
September	...	2.02	21	0.44	69	32
October	...	7.22	23	1.09	65	32
November	...	4.46	23	0.55	63	29
December	...	4.39	22	0.78	53	14
<hr/>						
Totals	...	37.65	214	1.11	77	14
<hr/>						
Totals for 1937	...	25.33	196	0.73	81	18

TABLE II.
Birth and Death Rates, 1895—1938.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.	
						Deaths.	Population.
1895	25,200	882	35.0	600	23.8	11.2	
1896	25,700	829	32.3	582	22.6	9.7	
1897	26,000	779	29.9	545	20.9	9.0	
1898	26,300	799	30.4	486	18.5	11.9	
1899	26,500	788	29.8	577	21.8	8.0	
1900	26,740	719	26.9	577	21.6	5.3	
1901	27,000	759	28.1	485	18.0	10.1	
1902	27,500	790	28.7	462	16.8	11.9	
1903	28,000	825	29.5	464	16.6	12.9	
1904	28,500	782	27.4	455	16.0	11.4	
1905	29,000	775	26.7	461	15.8	10.9	
1906	28,650	791	27.6	482	16.8	10.8	
1907	29,000	765	26.4	494	17.3	9.1	
1908	29,300	829	28.3	468	16.0	12.3	
1909	29,700	796	26.8	501	16.9	9.9	
1910	30,030	781	26.0	427	14.2	11.8	
1911	30,400	714	23.5	501	16.5	7.0	
1912	30,700	696	22.6	501	16.3	6.3	
1913	31,500	738	23.7	455	14.6	9.1	
1914	31,500	756	24.0	477	15.1	8.9	
1915	28,930	704	22.4	473	16.4	6.0	
1916	30,672	565	18.4	445	15.8	2.6	
1917	30,463	506	16.6	362	13.2	3.4	
1918	34,404	452	13.1	568	18.5	-5.4	
1919	32,912	532	16.1	409	12.9	3.2	
1920	32,853	749	24.1	403	12.2	11.9	
1921	31,220	697	22.3	384	12.2	10.1	
1922	31,350	573	18.2	408	13.0	5.2	
1923	31,300	574	18.3	386	12.5	6.0	
1924	31,490	548	17.4	399	12.6	4.8	
1925	31,670	549	17.3	394	12.4	4.9	
1926	31,150	513	16.4	344	11.0	5.4	
1927	31,160	514	16.4	397	12.7	3.7	
1928	31,580	507	16.0	396	12.5	3.5	
1929	31,640	445	14.0	420	13.2	0.8	
1930	31,640	452	14.2	410	12.9	1.3	
1931	31,180	455	14.5	428	13.7	0.8	
1932	30,720	437	14.2	406	13.2	1.0	
1933	30,520	412	13.4	403	13.2	0.2	
1934	30,290	419	13.8	362	11.9	1.9	
1935	29,910	382	12.7	397	13.2	-0.5	
1936	29,750	405	13.6	410	13.7	-0.1	
1937	29,830	410	13.7	432	14.4	-0.7	
1938	30,140	449	14.8	454	15.0	-0.2	

TABLE III.
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1938.

		Rate per 1,000 Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Total Deaths under 1 year (under 2 years)	
		Live Births		All Causes		Measles		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	
		Still-Births		Typhoid and Peritonitis		Scarlet Fever		Influenza	
England and Wales ..	...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.11
1121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.07
1132 Smaller Towns (25-50,000 population) ...	...	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02
London ...	...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03
CHORLEY ...	...	14.8	1.4	15.0	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.30

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS AND WARDS, FOR THE YEAR 1938.

DISEASE	M	F	AGE IN YEARS															TOTAL	WARDS			
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		N	S	E	W		
Smallpox
Typhoid Fever
Measles	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	5	4	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	2	1	1
Diphtheria	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	...	...
Influenza	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	2	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	2	1	...	13	2	4	6	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	...
Syphilis
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer	24	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	28	14	8	65	6	21	22	16
Diabetes	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	...	9	1	2	6	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	10	7	28	5	6	9	8
Heart Disease	48	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	12	26	36	28	107	25	22	36	24
Aneurysm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	15	34	5	9	10	10
Bronchitis	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	10	2	1	4	3
Pneumonia	13	11	8	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	24	4	8	4	8	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Peptic Ulcer	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	5	1	1	2	1	...
Diarrhoea	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Appendicitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of the Liver
Other Diseases of the Liver	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	1	10	...	6	3	1
Acute Chronic Nephritis	8	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	8	8	1	23	3	5	6	9	...
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	2	8	3	...
Senility	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	1	5	3	...	...
Suicide	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Violence	...	9	8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	2	6	17	4	6	2	5	...	
Other Defined Diseases	...	16	22	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	3	9	6	6	38	7	10	14	7	...	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	212	242	34	5	6	3	3	10	13	8	27	42	100	111	92	454	80	120	147	107	

TABLE V.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1938.

DISEASE	AGE IN YEARS							Total	WARDS			
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-		N	S	E	W
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	28	11	2	6	1	...	...
Diphtheria	...	1	3	4	7	36	19	3	5	1	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	6	...	2	2	7	2	7	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	...	5	23
Cerebro-Spinal											1	10
Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	2	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	1	8
Totals	...	2	2	7	6	11	71	30	8	22	9	56
									193	35	38	64

TABLE VI.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
On Register at January 1st, 1938	28	40	68	37	48	85	153
Notified during the year	16	12	28	7	7	14	42
Removed from the Register in preceding Quarter and restored ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Added to Register during the Quarter ; ascertained otherwise than by notification under Regulations	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	47	53	100	44	55	99	199
Removed from the Register during the year 1938	15	14	29	11	16	27	56
Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1938	32	39	71	33	39	72	143

TABLE VI.—continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The reasons for removal from the Register are as follows:—

		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Died	...	11	5	16	3	2	5	21
Removed to another address out of Chorley	...	3	4	7	1	—	1	8
Disease arrested 3 years		—	—	—	5	12	17	17
Disease arrested 5 years		1	4	5	—	1	1	6
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis not confirmed	...	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
Totals	...	15	14	29	11	16	27	56

TABLE VII.

WARD STATISTICS, 1938.

WARD	Estimated Population	Area in Acres	Persons to the Acre	Deaths	Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	Infant Mortality per 1,000 population	Zymotic Diseases	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Chancery	Gastritis	Gastric Ulcers	Heart and Disease
North Ward ...	5727	1273	4.5	72	80	12.6	14.1	83	1.0	0.00	1.0	0.4	1.0	5.2			
South Ward ...	6932	1304	5.3	119	120	17.2	17.3	118	1.1	0.14	1.3	0.86	3.0	4.4			
East Ward ...	9946	957	10.4	145	147	14.6	14.8	62	6.3	0.00	0.80	0.80	2.2	4.7			
West Ward ...	7535	758	9.9	113	107	15.0	14.2	44	0.4	0.00	1.45	0.13	2.1	4.5			
All Wards ...	30140	4292	7.0	449	454	14.8	15.0	75	0.67	0.03	1.13	0.56	2.16	4.71			
All Wards (1937) ...	29830	4292	7.0	410	432	13.7	14.4	60	0.10	0.00	1.27	0.40	2.04	4.89			

TABLE VIII.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938 for the Borough of Chorley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

**Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.**

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories Non-Mechanical	223	15	—
Factories Mechanical	147	10	—
Workplaces	2	—	—
Total ..	372	25	—

Table-VIII.-Continued

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	10
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—
Want of drainage of floors...	...	...	...	—
Other Nuisances...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary Accommodation	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">{ insufficient</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">{ unsuitable or defective</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">{ not separate for sexes</div> </div>	7	6	—
		...	...	11
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	...	...	...	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	31	27	—	—

TABLE IX.

**Summary of Visits paid by the Health Visitors during
the year ending December 31st, 1938.**

MONTH	1st Visits	Re-Visits		Special Visits	No Access	Total	Visits to Houses	
		0-1	1-5					
January	...	56	72	141	19	—	288	234
February	...	37	111	150	10	2	310	253
March	...	41	175	258	19	1	494	387
April	...	33	142	205	11	—	391	323
May	...	36	169	248	17	1	471	397
June	...	41	156	229	19	—	445	368
July	...	29	79	140	7	2	257	202
August	...	53	100	155	11	2	321	257
September	...	47	160	232	9	—	448	361
October	...	40	139	191	8	—	378	311
November	...	39	127	173	8	1	348	275
December	...	24	87	98	19	—	228	185
Totals		476	1517	2220	157	9	4379	3553
Totals (1937)		446	1557	2220	232	—	4455	3681

TABLE X.
Summary of Sanitary Inspectors' Work, 1938.

Routine House Inspections	...	...	...	348
Houses found defective at above Inspections	...	...	...	210
Houses Inspected re Nuisance...	...	...	...	986
Houses re-inspected re Nuisance or Defect	...	...	...	1326
Other Premises Inspected re Nuisance	...	...	...	218
Factory Inspections	...	...	...	147
Workshop Inspections	...	...	...	223
Farm, Dairy and Cowshed Inspections	...	...	...	309
Inspections of Milk Vehicles, Cans, etc.	...	...	...	139
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	48
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	...	156
Offensive Trade Inspections	...	...	...	20
Inspections of Food Shops, Market Stalls, etc.	...	...	...	3600
Visits re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	201
Complaints re Rats Investigated	...	...	...	26
Inspections of Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	49
Inspections of Potted Meat Premises...	...	...	...	68
Inspections of Tents, Caravans, etc.	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	492
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	1049
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	76
Letters to Owners, Agents, etc.	...	...	...	613
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc.	...	...	...	391
Visits re Shops' Acts	...	...	...	191
Carcases Inspected at Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	103
Carcases Inspected at Slaughter House	...	...	...	15128
Overcrowding Inspections	...	...	...	476
Hours of Closing Observations	...	...	...	861
Spraying for Vermin	...	...	...	89
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	46
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	30
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	5
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	40
Visits re Bugs	...	...	...	14

